OFFICIAL.

ARIVAN GREENAL'S OFFICE,

WARRINGTON GREENAL'S OFFICE,

BULKIS AND RESILLATIONS FOR THE PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES, APPROVED JULY 28, 1986.

1. All applications shall be filed within the period of six months, from the let day of October, 1986, and before any payments are made, shall be steatled by regiments, builtailons, or other separate organizations, and no application filed after that period shall be settled until the former shall have been paid.

2. No application shall be entertained unless accompanied by the original discharge of the solder, and the affairst required by the lith section of the act, and the further affidavit that he has not received, nor is he sentised to receive croon the United States, under any laws or regulations pulor to the set of July Eth, 1868, morn than 8000 hounty for any and a 1 military service remarked by him during the late rebellion, over and above the amount therein claimed.

A. All applications for the additional bounty, authorised by this act, from sorviving soldiers, shall be in the form her-dinafter prescribed, and the evidence of identity shall be the same as is now required, and applications for the half disclose shall be in the form now required by the Tressary Department.

A secon as the examination of the claims of any regiments, or other independent organization, shall have been properly seed upon, the Paymaster General shill take the necessary steps for their prompt payment.

A register shall be kept in the Faymenter of Sendral's Office, and also in the office of the Second Auditor, of all claims presented under the law, in which the claims will be classified by regiments, &c. If the claims will be classified by regiments, &c. If the claims be allowed, the amount of bounty paid to each will be noted, and if rejected, the cause of rejection will be distinctly stated.

6. In the applications for bounty, as required by the dof these rules, the

a general bounty laws, are seening of the act.

saving of the act.

soldiers cull-ted for "three years or during the

out the period of their cultament, and are entitled to bounty under this act.

S. The minority of heirs, claimants for bounty under this act, must be proven to have sorieted at the date of the passage. Parents shall receive jointly the bounty to which they may be entitled as heirs, unless the stater has abandoned the support of he family, in which case it shall be paid to the mother. Non-rest-dence in the United States shall not be a bar to the claims of heirs, who would other wise legally taberts. The provisions of the set anxious from its benefits the fallowing disease.

llowing classes;

1. These who, after serving the full period of their slistment, were dishonoushly discharged at its expi-

vor or panishment.

3. Those discharged on account of disability constraint in the service, but not occasioned by wounds sould will the line of duty," who shall not have reviously served two or three years respectively at

aurviving soldiers, as well as the beirs of de-7. The surriving soldiers, as well as the betre of de-cased coldiers, when such soldiers have bartered, sold, assigned, loaned, transferred, suchanged, or given away their final discharge papers, or any interest in the bounty provided by this or any other Act of Congress. S. The Act of the Eth of July, 1868, creates no right of inheritance beyond these vested by the law under which these heirs tectived or were entitled to receive the original bounty, and deburs certain classes, brothers and staters of heirs that were entitled to receive the original bounty, from any claim for the additional bounty provided by this Act.

Respectfully referred to the Attorney General for his pitulon on the point whether the Ruiss and Engulatons as within amonded are in conformity with law.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Scoretary of War.

ion they are in conformity with law.
HENRY STANSERY,

The foregoing Rules and Regulations are published or the information and guidance of all concerned.

APPLICATION OF DISCHARGED SOLDIER FOR ADDITIONAL BOCKST.

State of County of st.

On this — day of —, 156-, personally appeared before me.

Sinte of Ocunity of ser:

On this — day of —, 160-, personally appeared
before me, a — in and for the county and State
forwardd, —, of —, in the county of — and
state of —, personally known to me, who being
tally sworn according to law, declares that his age is
—years; that he is a resident of —, county of
state of —, and that he is the identical — who f ____ and that he is the identical ___ who nilated as a ___ in Company __ of the ___ regi-f ___ to serve for the period of ___, and was read from the service of the United States, as a at ___, on the ___ day of ___, 180-, by reason of ___ and that he has again sulisted as a ___ in Compasy __ of the __ regiment of ___, to serve for the period of ___, and that he was discharged from the the period of ____, and that he was decompaged from the service of the United States as a ____ at ___, on the ____ day of _____, 186-, by reason of _____, and that hers is additional bounty of \$\text{\$\text{\$-}\$}\$ due him under the act of Congress, approved July 28, 1896. And he does further declare that he has not battered, sold, assigned, transferred, loaned, sexthanged, or given away his final discharge papers, or any interest in the bounty provided by this or any other act of Congress; that he has not already received or is suitled to receive any other or except the bounty has 400 and that the statements. or greater bounty than \$100, and that the statement of service above given is a correct and frue statement of any and all service rendered by him during the reballion, and that he has never served otherwise than an accordance of the statement of the service rendered by the service than an accordance to the service than an accordance to the service than an accordance to the service than a servi

Signature of Claimant. Also personally appeared before me _____ and ____ of the county of ____ and State of ____, personally known to me, who being duly sworn according to law anowa to me, who come duty sworm according to law declare that they have been for — years acqualities with —, the above named applicant, who was a — in Gonpany —, of the — regiment of — —, and know him to be the identical person named in the foregoing declaration, and that they have no interest whatever in this application.

Signatures of witnesses.

Swors to and subscribed before me this —— day of

(greater that — , before whom the foregoing claration and affidavit were made, is a — , duly thorized to administer oaths, and that the above is

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

EPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Fould selons it may conven or years, hept. 22, 1500.

Fould selons it may conven mode under the act of June 23d, 1800, for a relevant of the land warrants described herein, which are alleged to have been lost or destroyed, notice is hereby given that, at the date following the description of read warrant, a new settlicate or warrant of like tener will be issued, if no valid objection shall these appears areas, issued under the act of March 5d, 185d, in the name of Tamor, widow of Fails Lenion, and was granted August 4, 1856. December 16, 1868.

No. 36, 502, for 50 area, issued under the act of September 1850, in the same of Spoucer Wiley, and was granted April 30, 1852. December 22, 1869.

No. 36, 502, for 50 area, issued under the act of September 1850, in the same of Spoucer Wiley, and was granted Pebruary 18, 1850. December 22, 1869.

No. 36, 502, for 160 area, issued under the sol of March 31, 1869, for 160 area, issued under the sol of March 31, 1869, for 160 area, issued under the sol of March 31, 1869, for 160 area, issued under the sol of March 31, 1869, in the name of Hurace Gragory 32, 1869.

Ho. 13, 106, for 160 area, issued under the sol of March 51, 1869, in the name of Hurace Gragory 32, 1869.

The National Republican.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 19, 1866. VOL. VI.

The Public Laws of the United States, as Revised and Corrected, are Officially Published in this Journal by Authority

STEAMSHIPS. NEW RIVER LINE. A GREAT CAMPAIGN PAPER

The dess Steamer WAWAREST will leave Seventh street wherf, Washington, every street wherf, Washington, every the MORNINGS, at 0 'clock, for CURRIO, at 0 'clock, at d. 1 the MORNINGS, at 0 'clock, at d. 1 the MAN Research, leave Currioman at 5 c'clock, a. m., on SURDAY and WADNERDAY, stopping st all leadings going and returning. Passes, needs and freight at lowest possible rates. For freight or passes apply on board or to Can. Sup'l Polesney Porty Comp. 27, oct3-im

CTAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FOR LEAVING GROEGETOWN AND ALEXANDRIA WERKLY.

THE STRAMBHIP "THAMBS." Captain
R. R. SWIP, will leave New York every
ANTURDE at 30 closes, m. mad Wharf
Ho. 41 Waits circut. Congretions, swyry Widdingshaf
For 41 Waits circut. Congretions, swyry Widdingshaf
For 50 m. m. circut. Congretions, swyry Widdingshaf
For 50 m. congretions, swyry Widdingshaf
For 50 m. congretions, swyry Widdingshaf
For 50 m. congretions
For 50 m.

STRAMER LEAVES FOR

MT. VERNOR EVERY THURSDAY, RETURNS AT 454 P. M.

Washington and Alexandria boats leave each place every bour from 7 a, m, to 5 p, m. The flue steamer WAWARET can be chartered for ex-carsions.

J. VAR RISWICK, mp7.2m Ges. Rapt P. F. Co.

Myf. 2m Ges. Sap't P. F. Co.

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SPRINDFIELD, the CONNECTICUT RIVER, the
WESTERN and VERMONT RAILHOADS.
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For BOSTON, WORGESTER, PALMER, FITCHBURG, RARHUA, LOWELL. CONCORD, THE WHITE,
MOUNTAINS AND INTERREDIATE POINTS. The
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No. 25 Orth river, foot of Vestry steems, for SEW LOS
O'CO, there connecting with the Norwick and Wypester, Boston and Wortsers, Wornester and Hashus, and
New London and Northern Railroads. Freight taken
at the lowest raise. For information luquir of S.
MARTIN, Agest on the Pier.

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THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.

STONINGTON LINE of Steamers, being the safest and clokest between Boston and New York. The stance

gridess between Boston and New York. The staunch and spinodid element HOOK, Capt. B. Brayton, On THERDATS, HOURDAYS and SATURDATS.

COMMODORS, Capt. E. F. Caritz.
On MORDATS, WEDNEBDAYS and FRIDAYS.
At 50 clock, p. m., from Pier No. 15 North River.
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redfrosd.
Leave Pier St. M. R., foot of Murray street, daily,
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port.

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HE PAID IN OOLD.

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ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, Vice President.

JAMES LORIMER GIAHAM, Jr., 22 Vice Pres't.

HANKY H. PORTER, Beerslay.

CHARLES KING, Ageny,
Room No. 4, Washington Building,
je7-1y Cor. Fennsylvania av. and eaventh street.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

DRITTED STATES PAYART OFFICE,

On the petition of Pinckney Frost, of Springfield.

Vermont, praying for the extension of a patent
granted to him the 11th day of January, 1805, and retensed, the Pitch day of February 1805, for an improve
privation of said patent, which takes place on the 11th
day of January, 1807.

It is ordered that the said petition be beard at the
Patent Office on MONDAY, the 24th day of December
next, at 13 o'clock m.; and all persons are notified to
pepear and above cause, if any they have, why ald
petition ought not to be granted.

Parsons opposing the extendion are required to file in
the Patent (file their objections, specially sat forth in
writing at least frostly day's before the day of bearing
at the first of the state of the petition of the state of the s

ance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.
Depositions and other papers, relied upon as isetimory, must be filed in the office treenty days before the
day of bearing; the arguments, if any, within feet days
after filing the leatimory.
O'derred, also, that this notice be published in the
O'derred, also, that this notice be published in the
day of the man the fractificency of the condition of the control of the control of the
day of the control of the control of the cona week for three encessaive weeks; the first of each publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day
of hearing.

T. O. THERKER,

READING FOR THE MILLION.

CIRCULATE! CIRCULATE! CIRCULATE

the Constitution as it came to us from our ancestors, regarding the Union in its restoration as more upon which the country is just entering is to be a crisis of vast importance. Upon it will depend the dearest interests of the United States Government and people. Having passed through the ordeal of a civil war triumphantly, it remains to be decided whether the legitimate fruits of the united labors of those who united, without respect of party, for the preservation of the Government shall be turned to bitter ashes, and the disunion which Southern rebels could not accomplish shall be effected by Northern peliticians.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN
has always battled for the Government and the dag, and now, when disruption of the Union is courted by extremists who, under the guise of pure particular principle, are ravenous for political power and place, the It is manifestly true that the political campaig

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN still battles for the flag of our Union.

It is to be an arduous struggle, and we ask in a sincerity that the, friends of the Union_which is our cause as against sectionalists of every name an from every quarter_shall give us the enc ment needed by every public journal.

Situated as we are at the capital of the nation and enjoying the best facilities for obtaining informs sitizen, we shall confidently undertake to furnis our readers during the forthcoming political can paign with the most valuable political newspape

ours of the Republic we stand by his successor task of restoring to their proper relations the peo-

Three 1 25 TERMS_DAILY.

The DAILY REPUBLICAN is furnished to mail sub scribers at the following rates: One copy, one year, \$8; one copy, six months, \$4; one copy three months, \$2.

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should be registered. It is not necessary that the subscribers to a club should be all sent at one time, or that they should receive their papers at the same post office. Papers will be addressed singly to each member of a olub.

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as fast as they are obtained. Persons sending us a club of twenty subscriber to the WEEKLY, and \$30, will be entitled to an

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realism, man many other points of historic management of densitile, and many other points of historic management of Cook Conches connect with the trains of the Alexandria & Orange and Virginia Central Hallroads to convey visitors to the liprings.

Oran paths have been taken to put the buildings and grounds it good order and repair.

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THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN. THE NATIONAL UNION PARTY.

PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES.

The National Union Convention now assembled in the city of Philadelphia, composed of delegates from every State and Territory in the Union, admonished by the solemn lessons which for the last five years, it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the universe to give to the American people, profoundly grateful for the return of peace, destrous as are a large majority of their countrymen in all sincerity to forget and to forgive the past, revering the Constitution as it came to us from our ances-tors, regarding the Union in its restoration as more

power to deny this right to any State or to withhold enjoyment under the Constitution from the
people thereof.

4. We call upon the people of the United States
to elect to Congress as members thereof none but
men who admit this fundamental right of representation, and who will receive to rests therein
loyal representatives from every State in allegiance
to the United States, subject to the constitutional
right of each House to judge of the election returns
and qualifications of its own members.

5. The Constitution of the United States and the
laws made in pursuance thereof are: "The supreme
law of the land, anything in the constitution or
laws of any State to the contrary not withstanding." All the powers not conferred by the Constitution upon the General Government, nor proibited by it to the State, are reserved to the
States or to the people thereof, and among the
rights thus reserved to the States is the right to
prescribe qualifications for the elective franchise
therein, with which right Congress cannot interfore. No State or combination of States has the
right to withdraw from the Union, or to exclude,
through their action in Congress or otherwise, any
other State or States from the Union. The union
of these States is perpetual, and its government is
of supreme authority within the restrictions and
limitations of the Constitution.

6. Such amendment to the Constitution of the

limitsations of the Constitution.

6. Such amendment to the Constitution of the United States may be made by the people therof as they may deem expedient, but only in the mode pointed out by its provisions; and in proposing such amendments, whether by Congress or by a convention, and in ratifying the same, all the States of the Union have an equal and an indefeasible right to a raties and a rate there.

NATIONAL UNION CONNITTEE John T. Crowell, of New Jersey, Chairman. Maine...James Mann and A. A. Gould. New Hampshire...Edmund Burke and E. S. No.

rd. Rhode Island-Alfred Anthony and James H.

Parsons.
Connecticut—James F. Babcock and E. C. New York-Robert H. Pruyn and Samuel S Filden New Jersey....Joseph T. Crowell and Theodo

Randall.
Pennsylvania—J. M. Zulick and J. S. Black.
Delaware—J. S. Comegys and Edward S. Martin.
Maryland—Governor Swann and T. G. Pratt.
Virginia—James F. Johnson and Dr. E. C. Rob

Wilson.
South Carolina. James L. Orr and B. F. Perry.
Georgia. J. H. Christy and Thomas S. Harde an. Fiorida—William Marvin and Wilkinson Call. Mississippi—W. L. Sharkey and George

ottee.

Alabama W. H. Crenshaw and C. C. Harkube
Louisiana Bandali Hunt and Alfred Henning.

Arkansas Lorence Gibson and A. H. English.

Texas B. H. Epperson and John Hancock.

Tennessee D. T. Patterson and William B. Jam

ell.
Kentucky...R. H. Stanton and Hamilton Pope.
Ohin...L. B. Campbell and George B. Smyth.
Indiana...D. S. Gooding and Thomas Dowling...
Illinois...John A. McClernand and Jesse O. No

Michigan... Alfred Russell and Byson G. Stout Missouri... Hon, Barton Abell and James S. H ns. Minnesota_Hon. H. M. Rice and D. F. Norton Wisconsin_J. A. Neonan and S. A. Peace.

Misconsin...J. A. Neouan and S. A. Peace, Iows...George A. Parker and Wm. A. Chase, Kansas...James A. Medowali and W. A. Tipton California...Hon. Samuel Purdy and Joseph F

Morton.

RESIDENT EXECUTIVE COMMITTER AT WARRINGTON.

Charles Knapp, of New Jersey, Chairman:

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Hon. Charles Mason, Iowa.

Ward H. Lamon, John F. Coyle, A. B. Perry,

Samuel Fowler, Col. James R. O'Beirne, Cornelius

Wendell, District of Columbia.

Wendell, District of Columbia.

**ARTONAL UNION SERCUTIVE COMMITTER.

Joseph T. Crowell, Rahway, N. J., Chairman Col. Jas. F. Babcock, New Haven, Com.

Hon. Robert H. Pruyn, Albany, N. Y.

Gen. Samuel M. Zulick, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Barton Able, St. Louis, Mo.

Hon. Wm. L. Sharkey, Jackson, Miss.

Mr. Alex. Dumas Meets a Charge.

The Paris correspondent of the American Literary Gazette gives the following charac-

Literary Gazette gives the following characteristically Frenchy story to that periodical:

It was was for some days rumored in Paris that M. Benjamin Pifteau had committed suicide in despair. The rumor proved unfounded. He had been in great peril of death by drowning, but had struggled to escape it with as much energy as if he had been a millionaire's son. Before the rumor was contradicted, a newspaper gave this sketch of his career: "His history is simple. He was a professor at Nantes; he quitted his college, came up to Paris, lived by hunger, and at last died by it. In the mean time the poor fellow had been the secretary of M. Alex. Dumas, who committed real cruelties with the best heart in the world, without ruffling his composure, without wounding his moral sense. M. Alex. Dumas always has too much money at the service of the wretched with whom he is unacquainted to think of those he knows. Consequently, Pifteau's functions were more glorious than lucrative. His plate was always set—with fifteen others—at M. Dumas table.

"When M. Dumas was invited anywhere to dine, he said, with the best intention in the world: 'I'll bring Pifteau with me, if it will not inconvenience you.' But the unfortunate secretary did not receive at the desert the boots, shirts, and waistcoats of which he stood in absolute need. This is the way M. Alex. Dumas published all sorts of stuff in the grand 'Journal,' for which he was paid eight cents a line. Every hour an order for eristically Frenchy story to that periodical

of time M. Dumas published all sorts of stuff in the grand 'Journal,' for which he was paid eight cents a line. Every hour an order for 100f. was presented to the cashier of this newspaper. In the afternoon Piftean would call on the cashier; it was indispensably ne-cessary he should carry 200f. to M. Alex. cessary he should carry 200f. to M. Alex. Dramas, who was staying in the country, and who was expecting every moment ten guests and twelve bailiffs. When Pifteau received the 200f. he would pull the cashier by the sleeve, and mysteriously say to him: 'Can't you advance 20f. to me personally? Charge it to M. Dumas. You will do me a great favor.' I am very much afraid poor Pifteau never received any other pay a vecent these

favor. I am very much afraid poor Pifteau never received any other pay except these 20f. pieces, conquered by main force."

M. Alex. Dumas has made this reply to the foregoing allegations: "You have announced that, as I forgot to pay my secretaries when they quitted me, they, dying of hunger, committed suicide by drowning. In the first place, M. Pifteau quitted my service nearly two years ago, and I am not rich enough to pay my secretaries pensions equal to their salaries. The government itself, which is far richer than I am, gives its servants after thirty years' service only half their salary; but gives nothing to them who remain fifteen, ten, five years, and especially only six months in its service. I must consequently confess I should not feel in the least guilty because one of my secretaries committed suicide eighteen months after he quitted me, or rather eighteen months after. least guilty because one of my secretaries committed suicide eighteen months after he quitted me, or rather eighteen months after I quitted him. Still less do I feel guilty when the secretary who was alleged to have committed suicide proves to be in as good order and as well-conditioned as any man can be. In good truth, when an accredited newspaper amounces these things, it ought to ascertain whether they be true, for the following adventure has befallen me: I have had a secretary for the last three months. When he read in your newspaper that my secretaries drowned themselves because I did not pay them, he became alarmed; he grew afraid I would not pay him, and he would be obliged to drown himself. Consequently, although my account with him was square (for I paid him by the week and in advance), he put in his pocket 200f. I had ordered him to send to Marseilles; he slipped on his finger a ring that the press at Havre gave me; he thrust under his arm 'Bouillet's Scientific Dictionary;' he went off, and has never since returned. I did hope for one moment that when M. Pifteau published a card in the newspapers to declare he was not drowned, my runaway, being cured of the fear of not being paid, would bring me back my 200f., my ring, and my 'Bouillet's Scientific Dictionary.' Not a bit of it. All I have seen was his mother, who came to beg me not to prosecute her son, and who wept so bitterly I was obliged to console her by saying I gave her as a present the 200f., the ring, and 'the dictionary her son stole from me."

Diagnosis of Louis Napoleon's Dis-

The Herald correspondent, writing from Biarritz, Lower Pyrences, gives the following liagnosis of the disease which afflicts the Emperor Napoleon, whose health is growing

"I have received from a distinguished med-ical man a diagnosis of the Emperor's dis-ease, and an explanation of his recent attacks. The Emperor has been more or tacks. The Emperor has been more or less an invalid ever since he became the ruler of France. In his youth he was a generous liver, and now in advancing age his liver, instead of being generous to him, demands payment and atonement for many a sin committed against it. He has also had symptoms of gravel, and for several years past in the interest of his liver and kidneys his Majesty has spent a few weeks at Vichy, the waters of which have heretofore had an exceedingly beneficial effect upon his entire the waters of which have herectoire had an exceedingly beneficial effect upon his entire system. This year, however, he went there saffering under the sting of mental trouble, disappointed at the result of the sunmer's war, and conscious of the fact that he had been out-generalled by Bismarck, and that he had tacitly aided in building up in Europe a nower which was in a fair way of ere long power which was in a fair way of ere long eing able to at least dispute with France

the supremacy in Europe.

"The result of his mental and bodily condithe supremacy in Europe.

"The result of his mental and bodily condition was, that the waters, instead of being serviceable to him, were of positive injury. Their first effect was to devolope hemorrhoids, and these in turn brought back an old urethral difficulty of the Emperor's, which caused an entire suppression for twenty-four hours, and then for some days. His Majesty was only relieved by the employment of an instrument. He proceeded immediately to St. Cloud and placed himself in the hands of three men who stand at the head of the profession in Paris—Drs. Rayet, Nelaton and Ricord. Nelaton was his favorite attendant, and he it was who passed the instrument. The Emperor was "sounded" daily, the physicians fearing that he had rend calculi. They have now, however, arrived at the conclusion that such is not the case; and the principal fear now is that the disordered condition of his liver, kidneys and urinary organs may result in albuminaria, or what is commonly known as 'Bright's disease.'"

of hearing.

T. C. THRAKER,

T. C. Commissioner of Palents.

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The Natural History of Brides.

The Natural History of Brides.

We have been favored with natural histories of man, of birds and beasts, of the world, but no one has yet essayed the history of that indispensable creature, the bride. We propose in this article to attempt to show how the vacuum caused by the shortcomings of authors may be supplied by some enterprising Bohemian.

A bride is the culmination of a mother's anxiety and the commencement of a husband's serious reflections. A mother looks upon her daughter arrayed as a bride, as on an arrow shot from her husband's quiver at that butt of female archery, man; and, if the arrow has fnade a fair hit, is prone to chuckle over the shot as showing forth her superior matronal skill. If, on the contrary, the success is doubtful, then the mother, like a bad archer, blames the arrow, the luck, anything indeed, but her own management.

Brides are divided into a nursens classes.

archer, blames the arrow, the luck, anything, indeed, but her own management.

Brides are divided into numerous classes. For example: sentimental brides, who marry for love; speculative brides, who marry for money; anxious brides, who marry for the sake of being married; accommodating brides, who marry because their lovers asked them to marry; unresisting brides, who marry because their friends desire them to marry; unresisting brides, who marry because their friends desire them to marry; unresisting brides, who marry because their friends desire them to marry; unresisting brides, who marry for curiosity. inquisitive brides, who marry for curiosity, and invalid brides, who marry to restore their

and invalid brides, who marry to restore their health.

Sentimental brides are the most numerous, but not the most happy of the orange-wreathed tribe. They are generally young creatures, who revel in poetical dreams connected with the wearer of a love of a moustache, or the possessor of a handsome nose, or expressive eyes, or an animated doll, who can make pretty little speeches, graceful bows, or sing a pretty little song. She takes great pride unto herself because she married Charlie for his own dear self, and not for his surroundings—unaware that a man's position in society, his friends, and even his wealth or poverty is as much a part of himself total as the ourl of his hair, the song he sings, the strut he affects, or even his education. She generally finds, when the song is less brilliantly sung, the moustache requires Christadora, the head a wig, and the poetical speeches are turned into matter-of-fact imperatives, that the varnish is rubbed off, the gloss removed, and Charlie is not the man he used to be.

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sed to be.

The money bride has made herself an ar-

med to be.

The money bride has made herself an article of merchandise, and is to be valued according to the price she obtains for herself. She belongs to every condition of society, from her who marries for social position, horses and carriages, diamonds, houses, and a bank account, to the work-girl who marries a one-room home, and the privilege of only half-starving on her husband's petty weekly pittance. She generally reaches the conclusion that she has sold herself too cheap.

The health-seeking bride looks on the marriage service as a medical prescription, the parson as doctor, and the husband as the bolus administered for her ills—a blue pill that must be swallowed, however nauseous. She knows that she is traveling on the road to death, yet clinging to life, endeavors to throw her burden on her lord. Flying from the embraces of the worm, she is compelled to accept those of the bridegroom. She merely prefers an earthly to an earthy dwelling—the marriage chamber to the narrow house appointed for all living. The honeymoon shines through apothecary bottles, and epitha amsium is coughed in wheezy periods.

The purchasing bride is generally an old

We give the above few cases as samples of what might be done in the matter of writing up a natural history of brides. Each particular class could be elaborated to the extent of at least one chapter. Of course, with our limited space, we can only refer to a few cases, and that in very brief terms. We hope some writer possessing sufficient ability may take the matter up, and give us a work upon the subject. the subject.

THE FRENCH ARMY.—The great question of the day in France is the reorganization of the French army. The idea of adopting the Prussian system has been abandoned, and the army will continue to be recruited by conscription, but the term of service will be extended to ten years instead of seven as at present. The French soldier will have to give five years of actual service to his country, after which time he will be sent home, but will be liable, nevertheless, to be called upon for five years longer. This system will enable the tjovernment to have a reserve of 300,000 men at least at its disnosal, with a enable the Government to have a reserve of 300,000 men at least at its disposal, with a standing army of 900,000 men. Of sixty generals of division called upon to give their advice on the new project, forty decided in favor of it. The French are very auxious that the Prussians shall not surpass them in military matters, and they hope by the adop-tion of this new system to be able to main-tain their military rentation and to be retain their military reputation and to be pre-pared to cope with any adversaries that may arise.

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The Late John Van Buren_A

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Tuckhing Secenc.

An affecting incident of the last illness of the Hon. John Van Buren, on board the steamer Scotia, is narrated, that illustrates in a remarkable manner the ruling principle of life strong even in death. On Friday last the supreme anxiety of Mr. Van Buren for the restoration of the Union showed itself in an instance which is probably one of the most remarkable in mortuary history. He was feeling physically better. His mind showed, however, no increase of directness or clearness upon general topics, or upon any at all, excepting that singular intensity with which he contemplated the distracted condition of the country. While half reclining, half sitting up, supported by the arm of his daughter and niece on either side, Mr. Van Buren's eye lighted up with an unusual brilliancy, and even in his position be seemed to expand to the eye with the pride and port of the crator of other days.

The narrow cabin became a vast anditorium to his view, the new friends a mighty andience, but, more than all, the interests of the country rose supreme in his mind and compelled utterance. He began a speech on national affairs, and concluded it not until he had spoken without interruption two and a quarter hours. The gentlemen around his bed say that it was in all respects worthy of, and in some superior to, his happiest efforts. At the first he rapidly and perspicuously photographed the progress, the purposes and the problems of the late war, and emphasized the pledged faith of the Government that it could and should ultimate only in a secured Union of free and equal States. He then adverted to the efforts of Mr. Johnson to carry out that pledge in letter and spirit, and to have for his inspiration and guide the uninstakable commands of the Constitution, and the generous magnanimity of the people. This part of this most remarkable address was followed by a scarification of Congress in terms of satire, eloquence, and reproach, of which none were so capable as be.

A rapid review of the po

in terms of satire, eloquence, and reproach, of which none were so capable as be.

A rapid review of the policy of reunion and disunion next ensued, and he thought he was once more addressing his fellow-citizens in his native State. The subject was presented with a splendid reference to the material interests and historic greatness of the Empire State imperatively demanding that she plant herself square on the side of a perfected Union of equal and honored States. At the close, Mr. Van Buren pronounced a culogy upon the worth, the talent, and the integrity of Hon. John T. Hoffman, such as only a man of his strong intimacy with the subject of his praise, and that intensity of personal attachment, of which he developed such a remarkable amount, could so gracefully, so sincerely, and so magnetically pronounce. As a piece of composition, whether viewed as a literary, an argumentative, or an oratorical production, this dying address was in all respects no less a credit to the national reputation of the speaker than it was a vindication and tribute to the cause and motives that evoked its utterance.

The Russian-American Telegraph-

The Russian-American Telegraph—
The Surveys in Russia.

The Bussian papers in Russian.

The Bussian papers in Russian engineer-in-chief, M. Abaza, and three American engineers, Capt. Meyhood, Lieut. Busch, and Lieut. Kennan, who were instructed to survey the line of countributioning which the Russo-American telegraph is to be constructed. The party started from Petropaulovsk on the 8th of August of last year, and succeeded after many difficulties in tracing the exact course of the future telegraph. At last, says a letter in the honeymoon shines through apothecary bottles, and epitha amsium is coughed in wheezy periods.

The purchasing bride is generally an old maid or widow, who, despairing of being courted for her own sake, seeks a husband through the medium of her pecuniary charms. She generally lets every one know, after marriage, that she keeps the pursestrings in her own hand, and the young man—for this class generally succeed in obtaining young men—whom she had succeeded in entrapping is highly and everlastingly indebted to ber. The experience of such is usually the conclusion that they have paid too dearly for their whistle.

The husband-desiring bride is, perhaps, the most composed of all brides, the least enthusiastic, and most likely to be happy. She marries because it is instinct with her, not because she is particularly in love; so she is not so apt to be troubled with the pangs of jestousy or to suffer from disappointment when she discovers that the bridegroom is not much better than the average of menafter all. She goes through the days of courtship as a matter of course; wonders at the whims and caprices of sentimental girls; receives and accepts the offer of marriage as a matter of course; dons the bridal attire, and goes through the whole formula of wed, and dies respected and regretted by all who knew her, as a matter of course; performs all the duties and submits to all the little exerations of married life as a matter of course; loss through the whole formula of wed, and dies respected and regretted by all who knew her, as a matter of course, who are already in poles. All so works have been commenced with the assume of the inhabitants of the course and poles the proposal of the chiefs of the expedition, there is reason to expect that within three years from the proposal poles. All so the proposal poles are proposal poles and the difficulties to a few poles and the poles and poles and poles and the difficulties are already between Okhotsk and Anadyrsk the works have been commenced with the assume of the inhabitants dertaking will be intirely and successfully completed."

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The damage canned by the late fire has been so far repaired that business will be recursed.

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When, as formerly, the rais will be strictly entored introughout the scalablehnest,

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